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Washington City, January 16, 1852. Nucley is known to us as a worthy cit zen, as a gentleman of intelligence, and as a clear, accurate, and ready writer; and we regard him as eminently qualified for the able, prompt; and faithful performance of the useful duties connected with his new and original design of an

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red no expense in making it the

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Taking out old walls, and putting in same, per foot.
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Opening old wells, and covering same with old materials.

ach,
Opening old wells, and covering same with new timber.
FOR PUMPS.
Keeping the pumps in repair, viz stopping all leak', &c.
then it can be done without taking out the pump, each.
Taking out and putting in old pumps, each.
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New logs put in old pumps, each. New logs put in old pumps, each. New boxes and spouts in old pumps, each. New pumps, per feet. Boxes and spouts for new-pumps, each.

per chambers for pumps.

FOR HYDRANTE,
ping the hydrants in repair, vis: stopping all leaks,
is new valves and spouts, repairing the old ones, and
ring the old irons belotting to them, when it can be
without taking the hydrant out, each,
king out hydrants and putting in same, each.

Taking out hydrants and putting in sar New hydrants, per foot. Spouts for hydrants, each. Spout stones for hydrants, each. Painting pumps and hydrants, each. IRON WORK. IRON WORK.
Handles, axles, plates, bands and repairs, per lb.
Spout and lower box-trons for pumps, each.
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New spout and valve irons for hydranis.
WALTER LENOX, Mayor

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jan 14—tr [Wash. News.]

IMPORTANT TO THE DEAF. IMPORTANT TO THE DEAF.

DOCTOR HARTLY, AURIST, from the Ear Infirmary,
Do Arch street, Philadelphia, begs to announce his return to this city for a few days. The number and importance of the cases under his care, on his recent visit, and she
gratifying amount of success which attended his treatment,
have induced him to expedite his return. His stay here
will depend much upon circumstances; and it will be advisable for those who wish to consult him to make an exity
call. Residence over Myers's Dry-goods store, between 9th
and 10th streets, Pennsylvania avenue. Consultation and
examination fee, \$1.

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EDITORS who place the above notice, with this note, among the business cards in their columns, may at all times command the services of this office.

Tr. 0. C.

We would call the attention of the public generally, and especially of all persons immediately interested in Railroads, to the Circular to the Presidents of Railroad Companies from the committee of the meeting held in this city on the 2d inst. We understand that the meeting adjourned until the first Tuesday in March, that the great convention to be held at New Orleans on the first Monday in January may act upon the proposed modification of the laws regulating mail contracts. It is hoped that the adjourned meeting will be fully attended, and that Railroad Companies who cannot conveniently send delegates will authorize their members of Congress or some one else to represent them.

od to Circular Justoq

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 10, 1851. Sin: By the enclosed proceedings of a meeting held in this city on the 3d instant, it was made the duty of the undersigned as a committee to correspond with the several railroad companies in the United States, and to report to an djourned meeting, to be held in this city on the first Tuesday in March next, to consider a proposition to petition Congress for a change in the law regulating mail contracts, so as to enable the Post Office Department to deliver to railroad companies United States five per cent. coupon bonds. upon permanent contracts for carrying the mail, to an amount the interest upon which, at five per cent., would be equal to the payments to be made under existing laws; and they therefore respectfully call the attention of your company to the subject, and invite your co-operation. They greatly prefer that you should send delegates to the adjourned meeting; for the opinions expressed by a convention of practical men, representing so much wealth, enterprise, and intelligence, will command, as they will deserve, the confidence and respect of Congress, and thus promote the adoption of such details as may be agreed upon in convention; but if it should not be convenient to send delegates, we would ask your company to submit, through us, your wishes and opinions upon the main proposition, and upon the details connected therewith.

It is well known that many persons are opposed to internal improvements by the general government-some denying the power of Congress to make appropriations for that object; others fearing that the exercise of such power would lead to combinations resulting in partial and unjust legislation. It will be seen that the proposition inder consideration is free from these objections. It asks no appropriation of money in aid of the construction of railroads. The contracts will be restricted to the service which the several railroad companies are in condition to execute when the payments are made.

It is true that the proposed modification of the laws regulating mail contracts will give similar payments pro rate, as new roads are made and as old ones are extended, and will so far increase the credit and resources of railroad companies. The same effect, although to a less extent, results from existing laws, and surely it cannot be urged as a valid objection to the proposed change that it will aid in the extension of the railroad system. We claim as a merit, that the proposed modification will aid in extending the system by giving greater value to railroad investments. Under existing laws contracts are made for four and the payments are continued, if not in reased ad infinitum. Under the proposed medification the contracts will be made, giving the United States the perpetual use of railroads; and the rate of compensation is so reduced that, at the end of thirty-three years, the payments will cease, and the department will forever thereafter have the use of such railroad free of all charge. It is objected that old routes may be superseded by new ones, and the present service so diminished as to render it inexpedient to make permanent contracts at the rates proposed. It

has also been objected that railroads now in use may be discontinued, and that such railroad companies cannot protect the department from loss. We answer these objections by assuming that the contracts will be made by a board appointed for that purpose, and that no contracts will be given unless that board be fully satisfied that mail service adequate to the payments will be amply seoured to the United States.

We desire to obtain the views of your company upon these and all other matters of detail, and respectfully ask of you to furnish us such statistics as will enable us to submit to the convention and to Congress a statement showing the comparative increase or diminution, as the case may be, of the mail service performed by your company—the past, and probable future increase of pany—the past, and probable future increase of to your people) produced during the last tenthe weight of mails carried over the route of years of the "age of progress and reform," through your road. And in this connexion we wish to learn what, in your opinion, will be the probable increased weight of the mails, if newspapers and periodicals are sent free of postage.

We wish you also to state what is the presen current price of your shares, what rate of dividend does your company now pay, and what dividend could you pay under a contract such as we propose.

The committee venture to invite the co-operation tion of the railroad convention to be held in New Orleans on the first Monday of January, and that the newspapers in the South and West will urge upon all those who are interested in railroads or in the extension of the system a favorable con sideration of the measure proposed, and the ne-cessity of prompt and efficient co-operation. In behalf of the committee,

DUFF GREEN, Chairman.

Proceedings of a Meeting held in Washington City on 3d December, 1851.

At a meeting of gentlemen, ascembled, at the request ben. Duff Green, to consider a project for modifying the sting laws regulating the letting of mails to railroad.

Gen. Morton, of Florids, was chosen president, and Alber mith, of Maine, secretary.

The meeting was addressed by Gen. Green in explanati
f his proposition; after which, a desultory conversati
as held by all the gantlemen present, and the followi

was adopted:

dd, That a committee of five be appointed, with
to correspond with the several railroad companies
ted States upon the subject of an application to
to a change in the mode of compensation for
ag the mails on railroads, and to digest a plan, to
ed to a meeting to be hereafter convened by the

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

A Child's Evening Prayer.

All this day thy hand has led me, And I thank thee for thy care; Thou hast warmed, and fed, and clothed me Listen to my evening prayer. May my sine all to forgiven;
Bless the friends I love so well;
When I die, take me to heaven.
Happy there with these to dwell.

The Abolitionists Aiding the British We copy from the Cincinnati "Gazette" following account of the State convention of

colored people held in Cincinnati: As considerable interest has been with regard to the large convention of this class of citizens, we publish by request the letters of of citizens, we publish by request the letters of U. S. Senator Wade, and L. D. Campbell, M. C.,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1851.

GENTLEMEN: Yours of the 17th instant is jus ceived, and it gives me great pleasure to our colored friends actively moving in so just and glorious an enterprise as stated in your letter. glorious an enterprise as stated in your letter. You have to encounter a most unjust and illiberal prejudice, which eyerybody knows is all wrong; but it nevertheless exists, and you must take things as they are, and not as they should be. The first thing, then, on your part, is to overcome this prejudice, by proving that it is untrue and unfounded. In order to do this, I would advise, as far as possible, that you should withdraw from all moneyed employments, form yourselves into communities by yourselves, where, by selves into communities by yourselves, where, by cultivating the soil, and by the exercise of the echanical arts, you will soon attain to inde pendence, and, thus situated, you will have the means of educating your children, and bestowing upon them those advantages which they cannot at present enjoy while scattered about among the self-respect and independence; and this will com-pel your white brethren to respect you, and, I doubt not, soon convince them that with equal opportunities you are by no means their infe rejoice to see that the colored people have taken own direction into their own hands. This

is the right way. All just men will sympathize with them, and aid them all in their power; but after all, their ultimate emancipation must depend upon themselves. Be temperate, industrious, and by all means in your power promote among yourselves the cause of education; and the result cannot be doubtful. The color of the skin is nothing. Where was it ever known that virtue, industry, and intelligence were not respected? When these fruits of your present most patriotic enterprise shall be realized, those who defame you most will be the first to do you rev-I rejoice to see you organizing among your selves. Form one great brotherhood throughout the State, so that you can all co-operate to the same great end, and your prosperity, power and importance will soon be felt and acknowledged.

White people, while poor and ignorant, are no more respected than are you. I say again, color is nothing. When you have attained to intelli-gence and independence, you will soon be admit-ted to your social and political rights. Do not suppose, from what I have said, that I take all ored persons to be ignorant; far from it. I know many who will compare favorably with the est of the whites, but generally it is not so. Nor is this to be wondered at. You have labored under infinitely greater disadvantages. But it is to be your chief glory that you overcome these is to be your chief glory that you overcome these disadvantages. I feel indeed a deep interest in your convention, and I have no doubt it will be of great advantage to your people. I hope you will meet together often, and take your own desand you cannot fail. Of course, I have no definite plan of organization to recommend at pres but I should be pleased to hear from yo often, and what course of operations the Central Committee have in view. Gentlemen, I have the honor to be, most respectfully, yours, &c.,
B. F. WADE.

Wealth and independence always command re

Messrs, John J. Gains, William H. Day, and others, Central Committee.

House of Representatives, Washington, Jan. 5, 1852. Mesers. John S. Gaines, and others,

Central Committee, &c.:
The courteous terms of your letter of the 17th position and future prospects of the colored rac edge its receipt.

ult., asking my opinion "as regards the present in this country," require me at least to acknowl-I regard the "present position" of your race

this country as infinitely worse than it was ten years ago. The States which were then prepar-ing for gradual emancipation are now endeavorng to extend, perpetuate, and strengthen slavery In others, where the master then could teach slave, he is now a criminal if he attempts to en lighten him! A vast amount of territory which was then free, is now everlastingly dedicated to slavery! The citizen of a free State could then speak a kind word to a fugitive for liberty, without molestation; if he does so now, he hazards an indictment and trial for treason! These are but a portion of the fruits (bitter as they may be a war which cost our nation two hundred and thirty millions of her dollars, and an immense num ber of the precious lives of her citizens. And I may add that all this has been accomplished in the face of the various party organizations which have professed to labor for different results. I am "neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet," and from the lights of the past I see nothing to justify a promise of your "future prospects." We seem to have fallen on strange times. Instead of seeking to reform the great evils in our own land, and to fortify and make strong our own liberties, our people seem deter mined not merely to extend our institutions ove "the schole, the boundless continent" here, but to reform the governments of the old world, "peace-bly if they can—forcibly if they must." Whilst there exists a disposition to cut out this immense amount of work for "Young America," candon ompels me to say that my dim vision enables me to see nothing that is flattering to your "future

There is, however, a coming future when oppre sion may be over—when the principle of the equality of men will be enforced. You may hope or the glories of that future. You may strength en your "prospects" for them by concentrating all your feeble powers to build up and sustain in-stitutions of learning, which will disseminate knowledge, and thus increase your power, which will purify and elevate the morals of your people and dignify their character. Respectfully, L. D. CAMPBELL.

Horace Mann says to the convention, in the ourse of a letter which would fill a solid column of the "Gazette:" "I believe there is no real con-

avenging retribution. The colored race of this country now numbers four millions of people. More than three-fourths of this number are in the

lowest civil and political condition known to the "As to your future prosperity: In the first place, I think it neither probable nor desirable that the African race should die out and leave that part of the earth to which they are native to the Caucasian or any other race. As com-pared with the Caucasian race, I suppose the Af-rican to be juterior in intellect, while in sentiment and affection the whites are inferior to the blacks. May not independent nations of each race he greatly improved by the existence of in-dependent nations of the others? I believe so. I believe there is a band of territory around the earth, on each side of the equator, which belongs to the African race. The commotions of the earth have jostled many of them out of their place, but they will be restored to it when reason and justice shall succeed to the terrible guilt and passions which displaced them."

passions which displaced them.

Mr. Mann proceeds, with great vigor and clearness, to urge upon the blacks the vital important ance of the accumulation of property, support of the best schools, the cultivation of refined manselves. He bids them claim all their rights, no

forgetting the right of suffrage. Canadian, and more particularly West Indian, colonization is strongly urged. He thinks that many slave-holders would be induced to emancipate if their slaves could immediately emigrate to a prosper-ous and independent community of blacks. The recently-proposed plan of colonization by the au-thorities of Jamaica, however, is not countenanced.

Mr. Mann concludes: "Seek for wealth as means of education, advancement, and influence; build yourselves up, as far as possible, into a condition of independence; let your hearts be penetrated with the moral and religious fervor which belongs to a great and holy cause: and may God bless your endeavors."

The hall of the convention (Baker street church was crowded throughout yesterday. The princi-pal subject of debate was the propriety of a reso-lution condemning the action of the church in so far as it upheld slavery. The general tone of the convention is religious, and there is a general indisposition to become obnoxious to charge of infidelity.

In the afternoon the Committee on "Emigra

tion" reported adversely to the scheme of the American Colonization Society, but strongly in favor of emigration to some point on the Ameri This evening there is to be a mass meeting for general discussion, which will be addressed by several of the ablest and best educated blacks in

the city.

(From the Cincinnati Gazette.) Kentucky Democratic Convention. The convention which met at Frankfort on the 8th nominated the following Presidential elec-

Electors of the State at large-John W. Stevenson, of Kenton, and Beverly L. Clarke, of Simpson; Thomas Marshal, of Lewis, and John D. Morris, of Christian, alternatives and assistants. District Electors—1st district, Wm. Bradly; 2d district, Thomas C. M'Creery; 3d district, James P. Bates; 4th district, James C. Chrisman; 5th district, James M. Fogle; 6th district, John M. Elliot; 7th district, Norvin Green; 8th district, G. W. Johnson; 9th district, J. N. Nes-bitt; 10th district, H. C. Harris.

Delegates for the State at large to the National convention-James Guthrie, of Louisville, and Geo. A Caldwell, of Adair; David Meriwether, of Jefferson, and Francis P. Stone, of Wayne, al-

The names of the district delegates have not reached us. A series of resolutions were adopted, declaring in favor of a strict construction of the constitution that Congress has no power to prevent the owner of slaves from emigrating to any of the territories the country; that local internal improvements by the general government are unconstitutional an wrong; that the convention approve and will abide by the Compromise measures and will conabide by the Compromise measures, and will sub mit to no violation of them; and recommending

Gen. W. O. Butler to the National Convention fo the Presidency.
All the resolutions, save and excepting the last

were adopted without opposition.

We quote from the Louisville "Courier:" Robert Wickliffe, sr., moved to strike out the resolution recommending Gen. Butler, and to insert a resolution recommending Gen. Cass for President, and Wm. R. King, of Alabama, for Vice President.

In support of this resolution, Mr. Wickliffe

addressed the convention at length. Mr. Wickliffe contended that General Cass had always been the friend of the South, and that it would be base ingratitude to cast him aside and nominate his lieutenant. Butler, he contended, could not carry his own State; that his nomination would delight the Whigs, and that the convention had better never met than to make that

Mr. Guthrie and General Pilcher then addressed the convention in defence of the recomndation of General Butler, but expressed full confidence in General Cass and other candidates who had been suggested. General P. endeavored to get Mr. Wickliffe to

cept upon condition that there should be no rec must have been. Mr. Squier's article was originally read before the American Ethnological Somust have been.

mmendation of any candidate. Mr. Taylor addressed the convention, and op-posed the recommendation at length. It was a project, he said, to secure votes in New York, which it was supposed Gen. Cass could not get. John Van Buren wanted to get the "load of hay off dad." He was in favor of the Democracy's nominating Democratic candidates, and they might as well refer the matter to the Albany regency at once as to submit to their dictation. At the allusion to John Van Buren and the load of hay, Mr. T. was greeted with a storm of mingled applaise and hisses. Mr. T. proceeded to advo-cate at length the claims of Gen. Cass.

Mr. Guthrie replied. Neither the destinies of the country nor of the Democracy depended upon Gen. Cass or any other one man. He defended the recommendation of Gen. Butler, and earnest ly insisted upon the necessity of supporting the nomination of the convention, whoever he might be. The recommendation was carried with only three or four dissenting voices. It was then pro posed to make the vote unanimous, but Mr. R. Wickliffe objected.

The Louisville "Journal" says: In the evening, Gen. Pilcher introduced the esolutions of the New York Democracy in favor of the interference of the United States for the regulation of the world's affairs, but they were not received with any favor. The General sneering at the danger that would attend such interference, exclaimed aloud in his speech, "Who's afraid?" Mr. Sprigg, of Shelby, who stood directly in front of him, and who was in a condition for anything, exclaimed aloud in reply, "Fm afraid!" "Who's afraid?" reiterated Pilcher. "I'm afraid." who said a straig of the elephant," said Sprigg. "What are you afraid of?" asked Pilcher. "I'm afraid of the elephant," said Sprigg. Of course the merriment was tremendous. Mr. Guthrie, of this flict of interests between the races. The eternal laws of justice would promote the welfare of both. If either whites or blacks resist these laws, it will deserve, and must ultimately receive, an der the necessity of withdrawing them.

The deservation rather than the support of this sideration, as a good, sound, demail occupation, as a good,

PRICE 2 CENTS

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

Optnion of the British Press on the Navy of the United States.

The "British United Service Journal" thus

The "British United Service Journal" thus speaks of our navy:

"From its infancy to its present state, most bravely, most gallantly, have the officers and men in the naval profession of America held up the honor of their flag. There is scarcely one action in which the slightest imputation can be cast on any individual. They have never avoided their enemies, excepting when it would have been the height of imprudence to have faced them. They have fought with the most determined valor. They have, in many cases, been successful over a nation which held, undisputed, the command of the ocean; and this very circumstance of combating an enemy flushed with almost victory, adds a great laurel to the may of the United States."

ing an enemy flushed with almost victory, adds a great laurel to the navy of the United States."

This is a very different tone altogether from that which used to characterize British journals, when the victories of our navy were attributed to the number of English sallors enlisted in our service, computed at one-third its effective force—a fact which carried with it this remarkable feature, that the other two-thirds Americans were more than a match for an equivalent number of English sailors in the British service. The British journals are assuming every day a more liberal tone when speaking of the United States; and ral tone when speaking of the United States; and in paying the above compliment to our navy, they do no more than justice to its character. Courage has ever distinguished the Anglo Saxon race, and that quality is always conspicuous in their descendants, whether of British or American birth. The energy of the American character, the general intelligence, and the republican pride of American citizens, are elements which ho doubt add much to the efficiency of the American racy. Hence, it should be the endeavor of Courage. navy. Hence, it should be the endeavor of Congress to preserve this efficiency, by promoting the qualities which produce it. The abolishment of the punishment of flogging was a great step towards sustaining the character of the service, and a little more attention on the part of Con-gress to the wants of seamen would establish the

American navy as the very best in the world. How a Cont was Identified.

In the Justice's Court, this city, a case was re-cently decided in a most novel way. A coat was cently decided in a most novel way. A coat was in dispute, and the evidence was direct and positive for both claimants; the parties were Irish and "full of grit," ready to spend all they had rather than "give up beat." The affair had been carefully examined, and the Court was "in a quandary," not knowing who had the best claim on the garment. However, a moment before his on the garment. However, a moment before his Honor was to sum up the evidence, Patrick Power, one of the claimants, made the following proposition for settling the affair. Said Patrick:

"Timothy Maguire, now ye say that coat belongs to yersilf intirely; I say it is me own. Now mind, ye, Timothy, the both iv us will take the coat an' look it all over; the man that finds his name on it shall be the owner."

"Done," said Timothy. "An' ye'll stick to the bargain?" asked Pat-

rick.
"To be sure," answered Timothy, and "Yes," rejoined counsel on both sides.
"Thin look at it," said Patrick, as he passed

searched every part of it for his name, and passed it back to Patrick, heastingly saying, "An' now lit us san if ye can be findin' the likes iv yer own name upon the garmint." "Ye'll stick to the 'graament," said Patrick

eagerly grasping the coat.
"Upon the honor iv a mon," was Timothy's

reply.

"Then howld on a bit," said Patrick, as he drew his knife and opened a corner in the collar of his coat, taking therefrom two very small pear, exclaiming as he held them out in his

"There, d'ye saa that ?" "Yes: but what iv that," said Timothy.

"A divil a dale it has to do wid it; it is me name to be sure pea for Patrick, and pea for

[N. O. Delta. He got the coat-he did.

The Mounds of the West. Mr. E. G. Squier, who has written so much and so well upon the mounds of the West, has lately published an account of a visit made to Old Sarum, in England, for the purpose of com-paring its antique defences with those existing in America. He found this ancient feudal town, which has been almost deserted since the thir-teenth century, fortified by a series of works very similar to those of the great Mississippi valley; and he has consequently arrived at the conclusion that the resemblance between the antiquities of America and those of Europe is closer than has been generally supposed. He also visited Stone-henge, which lies in the neighborhood of Old Sarum: and here again he was reminded of his own country. He found himself, he says, in the midst of irregular embankments and low mounds of earth, identical in shape with those in the Mississippi valley, and generally surrounded, as in the latter, by slight embankments and shallow ditches. The larger mounds bear, he says, a ditches. The larger mounds bear, he says, a striking resemblance to what are known in wexico as tencallis. The barrows, mounds and earthworks of England are, Mr. Squier says, smaller than those found in this country. Old Sarum, in point of size, ranks with the fourth class of our restern fortresses. As it was one of the most important towns of England, so late as the thir withdraw his motion; but Mr. W. declined, ex- teenth century, we may judge how populous some of the larger of our ancient western

ciety, and subsequently published in the "Lite-rary World," from which we condense the above.

Three Thousand Dellars Reward-To Mechanical Inventors and Others. In view of the many accidents occurring on railroads, and with a desire to promote the safety and comfort of railway passengers, the under-signed proposes to offer for competition the fol-

lowing premiums: \$1.500 for the best invention for preventing loss of life from collisions, and from the breaking

of axles and wheels. \$800 for the best method of excluding dual from cars when in motion. \$400 for the best railroad brake.

\$300 for the best sleeping or night seat for railroad cars.

The premiums will be open for competition from this date until the next annual Fair of the American Institute, where they are expected to be on exhibition; and no invention already introduced to the public will be entitled to compete for the prizes. It must be understood that these inven-tions are to be such as can be adopted and put

into general use the inventors in all cases re taining their right to patents.

The above will be left to the decision of competent judges, appointed by a committee of the American Institute, to whom all applications on the subject must be addressed. F. M. Ray. the subject must be addressed.

New York, Jan. 1, 1852. PLAYING THE FLUTE !- Dickens, in one of his works, represents fluts-playing as a symptom of on melancholy disposition. One of his javorite characters resorted to it as a solate under bitter disappointment, regarding it, after mature consideration, as "a good, sound, demail occupation, of his neighbors!" onen would die jun and